Coleoptera found in the "Birch-bracket" fungus, Polyporus betulinus.

By HORACE DONISTHORPE, F.Z.S., F.E.S., etc.

Having read with considerable interest Dr. Nicholson's account of the capture of *Enicmus consimilis*, Mann. in *Polyporus betulinus* in Sherwood Forest, etc., I endeavoured to find it in the same situation at Windsor. In this I was not successful, although there are several places in Windsor Forest where old birch trees and this fungus occur in abundance. A number of other species of beetles, however, was taken, and it seems worth while to record them here :—

Oxypoda alternans, Gr., *Phloeopora reptans*, Gr., *P. angustiformis*, Baud., *Atheta cuspidata*, Er., *A. aquatica*, Th., *A. reperta*, Shp., *A. inoptata*, Shp., *A. humeralis*, Kr., *Agaricochara laevicollis*, Kr., *Epipeda plana*, Gyll., *Leptusa fumida*, Er., *Homalium vile*, Er., *Phloeocharis subtilissima*, Man., *Orthoperus mundus*, Mat., *Adalia bipunctata*, L., *Dacne humeralis*, F., *D. rufifrons*, F., *Ditoma crenata*, F., *Rhizophagus bipustulatus*, F., *Enicmus minutus*, L., *Cryptophagus dentatus*, Hbst., ab. **major**, n. ab. considerably larger than the typical form and of a bright chestnut colour. Long 2·5-2·8mm. It was rather common in "birch brackets" and I have also found it in "sulphur bracket" *Polyporus sulphureus* and other fungi; Edmonds has also taken it in the Totnes district. In the field it looks very distinct. When my friend Colonel Deville was with me at Windsor, we took this form in some fungus, and even he was taken in, and thought it was a very rare species. When he had it to examine, however, after it had been set, he informed me that he could not separate it from *C. dentatus* by any definite characters. *Litargus bifasciatus*, F., *Cis bidentatus*, Ol., *C. fuscatus*, Mel., *Rhopalodontus fronticornis*, Pz., *Enneartbron cornutum*, Gyll., *Octotemnus glabriculus*, Gyll. and *Tetratoma fungorum*, F., rather abundant. Earlier in the year we found over a dozen *Carabus catenulatus*, Scop., crowded together under a "birch bracket" on a fallen birch.

It seems curious that *the* "birch-bracket" beetle *Thymalus limbatus*, F., does not appear to occur in Windsor Forest.

On the Generic Names used by Freyer in the Neuere Beiträge.

By L. G. HIGGINS, F.E.S.

In the November number of this Magazine, page 145, Mr. Warren raises the question of the validity of Freyer's generic names in a note on *E. eriphyle*, Frr. His conclusion is of considerable importance as it affects the nomenclature of all the numerous species described by Freyer. As there is certainly another point of view I do not think his note should be allowed to pass without comment.

Freyer's nomenclature is certainly rather confusing but at least it is consistent. The heading to the description of *eriphyle* is written as follows :—

Gen. VIII Hipparchia

325 Pap. eriphyle

This principle is adopted throughout the *Neu. Beiträge*. A "genus" is cited which is that used in the *Systema Glossatorum Europae* of Ochsenheimer, but in the binomial terminology, *i.e.*, the combined generic and

specific names, the ancient genera are employed practically identical with those used by Fabricius in the *Systema Entomologiae.** On the Plates and in the indices and Supplements the Fabrician genera *only* are introduced; all the Butterflies including the Hesperids are included under *Papilio*. The more up-to-date terminology of the period, with Ochsenheimer's generic names used binomially in association with the specific names is only found in a few supplements where Freyer published letters received from his correspondents, principally Fischer von Roslerstamm. In these cases of course the nomenclature used is that employed by the author in question for which Freyer was not responsible. With these exceptions there is positively not a single instance in the book of any binomial including Ochsenheimer's generic names.

From these considerations I am led to regard Freyer's use of *Hipparchia* in the example given, not as properly generic but as closely analagous to that of the Linnean phalanx, and further that as the word is not found anywhere in the book combined as a binomial with the specific name, but that on the contrary the older *Papilio* is always used, that this action was intentional on Freyer's part. It follows therefore that *Papilio* is the genus under which *eriphyle* was described, and in this case the name must fall to *P. eriphile*, Stoll. 1782 as a homonym. It is very unfortunate that Freyer used such an old-fashioned terminology but the facts cannot be ignored.

Newly described forms of British Lepidoptera.

Melitaea cinxia, L. ab. *jubilaris*, Cab. nov. ab. Bonlieu, Belgium *Lamb.* (1930) 122. On the underside of the hindwings, the black dots in the yellow median band are so much developed as to form an almost continuous wide line of spots and very striking in appearance.

Aporia crataegi, L. race *fert*, Trti. nov. r. In the male the nervures of all the wings are shaded at their extremities with black forming obscure elongated triangles, but not so extreme as in the *augusta* of Sicily. In the lower wings the nervures are more thickly covered with black than in *augusta*. The female differs from those of all the other forms of *crataegi* by having all four wings hyaline, semitransparent, and of an obscure brownish colour with yellowish green powdering at the apex of the forewing and costa, as well as along the dorsal margin, the scaled portion of the hindwings is decidedly of a yellow colour above. *Mem. Soc. Ent. Italiana.* (1930) IX. 197. I. of Rhodes.

Argynnis aglaia, L. ab. *oralis*, Dr. Mezger. nov. ab. Warchenne, Belgium. *Lamb.* (1930) p. 179. On the upper-side of the forewings the lower median black spot (along the inner margin) is produced, widened and of an oval shape.

Papilio machaon, L. ab. *cellacircinata*, Mezger. nov. ab. Urals. *Lambill.* (1930) p. 179. The inner costal spot forms a perfect circle of an intense black, and thus becomes more conspicuous than the exterior costal spot.—Hy.J.T.

* The chief difference is that *Geometer* is used in place of *Phalaena*.